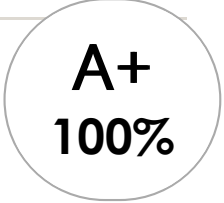


14 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. a solution in which no more solute can dissolve, excess solid settles on the bottom
 - a. thermal pollution
 - b. solution
 - c. **CORRECT: saturated solution**
 - d. surface tension

2. a measure of a fluid's resistance to flow; e.g.. honey is more viscous than water, but petrol is less viscous
 - a. solution
 - b. **CORRECT: viscosity**
 - c. solute
 - d. solvent

3. is the formation of a solid during a chemical reaction when liquids or gases react
 - a. surface tension
 - b. **CORRECT: precipitation**
 - c. solution
 - d. viscosity

4. the amount of heat energy required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of the substance by 1C° (or by 1 K)
 - a. surface tension
 - b. viscosity
 - c. **CORRECT: specific heat capacity**
 - d. precipitation

5. the release of heat into the environment, particularly pumping warm water from power plant cooling towers into rivers and lakes
 - a. solution
 - b. saturated solution
 - c. **CORRECT: thermal pollution**
 - d. precipitation

6. the substance dissolved in a given solution; e.g.. sugar is the solute when it dissolves in water
- solution
 - solvent
 - viscosity
 - CORRECT: solute**
7. the physical and chemical breakdown of rocks
- solute
 - solution
 - CORRECT: weathering**
 - solvent
8. is a bond between two different elements; due to the unequal sharing of the electrons, there is a dipole between the two atoms of the bond
- solvent
 - polar molecule
 - CORRECT: polar bond**
 - solution
9. reactions where there is a forward reaction as well as a back reaction, e.g.. $N_2 + 3H_2 \rightleftharpoons 2NH_3$
- surface tension
 - CORRECT: reversible reactions**
 - thermal pollution
 - precipitation
10. in Australia, as well as the majority of the world, temperature is measured in degrees Celsius; a minority of countries including the US, use Fahrenheit temperature; $^{\circ}C = 5/9(^{\circ}F - 32)$; absolute temperature, measured in kelvin, is used in scientific work, especially where calculation are involved
- polar molecule
 - CORRECT: temperature scales**
 - polar bond
 - weathering

11. a substance, present in the larger quantity, which dissolves a solute, forming a solution; e.g.. water is a solvent for sugar
- solute
 - polar bond
 - solution
 - CORRECT: solvent**
12. is one that has an overall dipole; it has dipoles associated with polar bonds that do not cancel as it lacks symmetry; examples are water and ammonia
- solution
 - CORRECT: polar molecule**
 - solute
 - polar bond
13. when a gas, liquid or solid is dispersed homogeneously in a liquid; salt dissolved in water forms a solution
- polar bond
 - solvent
 - CORRECT: solution**
 - solute
14. the force near the surface of a liquid due to unbalanced molecular forces; it causes the surface to assume a minimum area
- precipitation
 - saturated solution
 - CORRECT: surface tension**
 - solution